

THE TIMES

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THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY INCREASING.

SATURDAY MARCH 31, 1894.

THE TIMES DAILY COUPON DIRECTORY IS ON PAGE 2.

MEETINGS AND EVENTS SATURDAY.

Manatoka Tribe, I. O. R. M., Odd-Fellows' Hall.
Richmond Lodge, I. A. of M., Eagle Hall.
Enterprise Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.
Chesterfield Agricultural Society, office of Commissioner of Agriculture.

MR. CRISP DECLINES TO BE SENATOR.

It was a very high compliment to Speaker Crisp which the Governor of Georgia paid him in appointing him to succeed Senator Colquitt in the United States Senate without any canvass having been made for the place either by him or by any of his friends for him. Mr. Crisp ought, however, to have had no sort of hesitation about declining the appointment; indeed, we could not have looked upon it otherwise than as his solemn duty to decline it. He sought the office of Speaker in every fair and legitimate way, defeating distinguished men who were equally as ardent candidates for the place. Winning such a place under such circumstances carries with it corresponding obligations, the highest of which is that he shall see no discredit brought upon the office during the term for which he was elected. The news from Washington now is that under the operation of the terrible knock-down that the President has given the free silver men, they were in revenge ready to elect Mr. Bland or Mr. Hatch Speaker should Mr. Crisp have resigned the place to accept the senatorship. Neither of these men, nor any other extreme free silver man, could have been elected Speaker at the beginning of this Congress, so that if Mr. Crisp should have permitted such an event to occur during the period for which he was elected he would be the direct cause of a calamity befalling the country that could not have befallen it if he had not sought the office of Speaker.

We speak of such an event as a calamity, and we cannot view it otherwise than as a very great one. The probabilities are that we are about to have a tremendous fight in the House of Representatives over a free coinage act, and in that fight, if Bland or Hatch were Speaker, his passage would be enormously facilitated. Mr. Crisp owed it to the office he sought, as well as to the country, to give no aid to such a revolutionary movement by surrendering his office. He can wait for a more propitious occasion to seek a seat in the upper house, and he has done himself credit by refusing the appointment tendered him.

COLONEL LAMB'S NEW PARTY.

Colonel William Lamb, of Norfolk, announces that he intends to revive in Virginia the old Whig party this spring, after the May elections. He intends to call it by its standard all who favor protection, all in favor of free silver, all in favor of the United States Government setting up a system of public free schools, and he will demand a liberal construction of the Constitution of the United States to the end that the Government shall foster, by subsidies, agriculture and commerce, and shall keep up a strong army and navy to enforce the Monroe doctrine. Colonel Lamb will fashion his platform upon that adopted by the Whig party in 1850, when Harrison and Tyler were elected, and when the doctrines of the party were summarized in the three composite words, "free-silver," "top-cabins," and "hard-cider." It was a campaign made after a period of great financial distress and was directed by men who cast all principle aside and threw out their drag nets to haul in the rabble, the bankrupt, the thriftless, and the discontented. It succeeded; the so-called party elected its President, but it could not hold together twelve months, and was ingloriously turned out of power at the succeeding presidential election.

This is a good time to revive a party of that sort. The country is suffering

terrible distress from the overthrow of business which the threat to pay our debts in cheap dollars has brought on it, and Colonel Lamb will probably find as many Virginians ready to join a rabble party as there were in 1850 or in 1872.

But he should not call his party the Whig party. "Whig" is obsolete, and has been succeeded by a far better appellation. The party he aims at establishing in Virginia exists in all the old countries of the world, and is very strong and growing stronger every day, in all the northern States. The party he proposes to found will be a branch of the Socialist party. The doctrine of the Socialist is that the Government is everything, the individual nothing. The Socialist believes that the Government should own all the property and control all the employments and should dole out to each person what it is good that that person should have. This is the doctrine which Colonel Lamb declares his new party will proclaim to the people.

The Times utterly abhors all such doctrines, and The Times will hold on to the good old Democratic doctrine that government is only what the people choose to make it; that the less government we have the better it is for man; that all men shall stand upon a footing of perfect equality before the law; and that each, after all, is to support himself by his own efforts, and not to repose lazily upon a sustaining and parental government.

IF DIVISION MUST COME, THE TIMES WILL STAND BY MR. CLEVELAND.

That the President's veto of the seigniorage bill is going to cause violent discussion is perfectly apparent. It is entirely possible that it may cause a division in what has heretofore been called the Democratic party of the Southern States, which has not been a Democratic party in the sense of a party all of whose members were Democrats. It has been a party of white men held together as a party by fear of negro rule. We hardly think its members can be divided by a matter of this sort, though a division on it is entirely possible.

That prodigious feeling and excitement are going to be aroused by the veto is entirely plain from the utterances that public men have already made in regard to it. However much it might be argued from the terms of this message that the President intended to veto the particular seigniorage bill that was before him on account of its inaccurate construction, enough, nevertheless, appears in the message to make the free silver men believe, and justly, in our opinion, that he will veto any bill which provides that this Government shall coin any more silver dollars containing only 371 1/4 grains of silver which are worth only 47 cents, and put them out as legal tender for full dollars. This is the construction which is placed on the message. Mr. Bland said of it:

"A President at all in sympathy with the purposes of the bill would have signed it. College professors may criticize its language, but a man who sprung from the people like Abraham Lincoln, and representing not the money power, but the interests of the masses, would have signed the bill although college professors might have stigmatized him as a rail-splitter."

Wild Man Stewart, of Nevada, said of it:

"All the cant and subterfuge by which leaders of the Democratic and Republican parties have obtained the votes of the people are swept aside, and the policy of gold contraction and bonded slavery is declared to be the unalterable policy of the administration."

And even our own representative, Mr. Wise, who, of course, speaks to some extent for the South, said:

"Most of the Democrats in Congress, I think, will be compelled to break with Mr. Cleveland." It is clear, then, that the Democrats accept the message as a plain declaration from the President that no bill to coin false dollars can ever become a law while he can be arrested by his veto.

That the matter is going to become in the South one for the most active and energetic discussion is perfectly plain. We have already said that we do not believe it is possible to divide the white people here with it, but the possibility of such a division must be contemplated and men must begin to consider which side they will take if a division occurs. Mr. Wise says: "Most of the Democrats in Congress will be compelled to break with Mr. Cleveland." Very well, then; if they do, this inevitably means a division of the Democratic party, and in that case, The Times wishes to announce at once that it will be found with Mr. Cleveland, and not with our members of Congress who break with him. For, disguise it as you may, if the break takes place Mr. Cleveland will be maintaining the Democratic principles of sound money and protection of property and vested interests, while those who break with him will be contending for debased money and the war upon property and vested rights, which means, not only so, but those who break with him will be compelled to go to the Populist party, for there is no difference in principle whatever between a Populist and a person demanding free coinage of silver in the name of Democracy. We say this with great deliberation, and let us see if it is not true.

The breath of the body of the Populist party is its proposition concerning money. All its other claims are referable to this and are merely another way of stating that one. The true idea of money is that it is a precious metal which is valued according to the labor required to dig it from the earth, extract it from the ore, and fashion it into coin. But the Populist repudiates this idea. He says money emanates from Government; that Government makes money by its command as God said "Let there be light, and there was light." Consequently, says the Populist, if the Government stamps on a piece of pasteboard "This is a dollar," and makes it a legal tender for a dollar, it is a dollar in every sense of the word.

The free coinage advocate says if the Government stamps on a piece of silver worth only 47 cents the words "This is a dollar," and makes it a legal tender for a dollar, it becomes a dollar in every sense of the word. Where, then, is the difference in principle between the Populist and the advocate of free coinage?

If, then, the southern members of Congress are going, as Mr. Wise thinks, to break with the President on this question, they must go to the Populists or bring the Populists to them, in which case The Times is going to stand by Mr. Cleveland and on the everlasting Democratic principle of sound money and protection to all property rights.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS.

It is indeed with much gratification that we announce in our local columns this morning the perfection of a plan to secure the traveling public round-trip tickets from Richmond to New York and intervening Northern cities. The people of Richmond have long desired this arrangement, and the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company have put forth every effort to induce the Pennsylvania road to go into the agreement, and we congratulate that company, and President Meyers in particular, as well as the people of Richmond that their labors are at last successful.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

New York Sun: Under a statute passed in 1885 the seller of a monument or gravestone which is placed in any cemetery in this State has a lien upon such monument or gravestone for the amount of the purchase price, and he is authorized to maintain an action to enforce the lien by removing the monument or gravestone from the cemetery, and causing it to be sold at public auction.

No such law ought ever to have been enacted. Persons engaged in the gravestone industry require no peculiar protection. There would be just as much sense in giving a lien to the dealer who sells a boat, or a carriage, or a washstand, as to the dealer who sells a gravestone. The dealer in gravestones is under no obligation to maintain an action to enforce the lien by removing the monument or gravestone from the cemetery, and causing it to be sold at public auction.

New York Times: The analysis by the President of the provisions of the Bland bill and of their operation should be the subject of a law in the United States. It is a subject of great importance, and the essential facts of a complex question which is with him a natural power highly trained, and the same unusual excellence is shown in the orderly and effective arrangement of his statement. The tone of the message is also admirable, simple, direct, and calm. It is in no sense less offensive to those from whom the President finds himself forced to differ, but on the contrary is far more conciliatory. He prefaces his reasons for disapproving the bill by a perfectly proper expression of his desire to avoid disagreement with the supporters of it, and a reference to the "obligations and responsibilities attached to the great office" he holds. These compel him to his present action because he believes—and this is the gist of the question.

New York World: The report that Mr. Cleveland has sent a messenger to the enemy, for gold is an un-Democratic disease that afflicts only the over-credulous aristocracy.

New York Herald: Cooley is no fool. Perhaps his expected army of 50,000 men is 49,999 short, but that does not prove by any means that the gentleman has Ferris wheels in his head.

No; Cooley may be somewhat off in his numerical calculation, but he is no fool; and if Senator Peffer thinks that the advance of the Ninety-Eight from "Camp Peffer" is a subject for laughter and other windy methods of mental relaxation from senatorial occupation, he may find when the Cooley host arrives in Washington that something more than the spring-time breeze is blowing through his whiskers—Cooley and the Ninety-Eight, for instance.

THE "PAINT AND POWDER CLUB."

"Mustapha" Promises to be a Delightful Social Feature.

The appearance of the "Paint and Powder Club," of Baltimore, at the Academy to-night promises to be a delightful social feature, as well as a splendid exhibition of amateur dramatic talent. The bill will be "Mustapha," an original comic opera by Alfred Baldwin Sloane. This is the plot of the play:

The three daughters of Mustapha have just returned from Vassar, where they have been educated, bringing to Constantinople with them their chums, Maud and Marie. The girls have so praised American customs that the Sultan and his Grand Vizier have adopted many of them, even in matters of dress.

The scene opens with the arrival in town of three American girls, the daughters of Mustapha, who meet the three daughters of the Sultan, while the latter are masquerading as peasant girls. A flirtation follows.

The three daughters then meet the Grand Vizier, who overjoyed at the opportunity to obtain a few correct American ideas, invites them to the palace. They go, and are horrified to find that the girls whom they had flirted with that morning in the street were the daughters of his Majesty.

The girls quickly put things straight, however, and the Sultan's daughters promptly fall in love. Mustapha, unfortunately, has betrothed his three daughters to three Ambassadors from Persia, Arabia, and China, who soon arrive to claim their brides. How to get rid of them is a problem that the girls and Sultanate are faced with.

By Marie, Maud, and Sara, solved by writing notes to the Ambassadors begging them to meet three admirers in the throne room of the palace at 10 in the morning.

The Ambassadors come, and are the three girls masked. When the former are in the height of wooing the three lieutenants rush in and drag the Ambassadors, who have been bludgeoned, thinking it is the girls who are beating them, and register a solemn vow that they will not marry in a country where the women show so much muscle, and implore Mustapha to release them from their contract, which he does—for a consideration.

In the meantime Marie and Maud have been playing havoc with the hearts of Mustapha and his Grand Vizier, both of whom have sued in vain; finally, however, these Vassar queens yield, and all ends in general happiness—as a comic opera should.

The management of the company request that all ladies come to the evening performance without their bonnets, a feature which will lend greatly to the beauty of the audience.

The advance sale of seats has been very large so far, and only a few choice ones are left.

THE WEDNESDAY CLUB.

Meeting with Great Success and May Build an Immense Hall.

At the regular meeting of the Wednesday Club, held last Tuesday night, it was decided to give a grand concert on the 25th of May next at the Academy of Music, and a special committee to make the necessary arrangements was appointed. It is understood that eminent soloists will assist the club on that occasion, and the necessary arrangements will be made. The club is a very young one, but it is already making a name for itself. The price of tickets has been placed at 25 cents, and persons desiring preference may leave their names with any member of the club. The delightful manner in which the club rendered the Crucifixion on Good Friday night is a guarantee that any work it may hereafter undertake will be superbly done. No pains or expense will be spared to make the concert a grand success musically, and should there be any surplus after paying the expenses it is to be applied to securing the necessary musical library and accommodations for the club next season, when it is expected the membership will be greatly augmented and oratorio work begun.

beginning of a fund for such purpose. A large public hall is now needed for convention purposes and other large gatherings, and although it may be a little premature, this time to attempt such a matter, it must come in the near future. If Richmond is to keep pace with the progress of the times and fulfill its mission as the most prominent city of the South, it is to be the most refined and cultured communities, and at the same time the most prosperous along every line of business enterprise, are those communities where music is held in the highest esteem and the most universally practiced.

The Second Regiment, Woodstock, Va., March 23, 1894.
Editor Times:—I notice in The Times of the 27th instant a statement to the effect that up to that date no report had been received at the Adjutant-General's office from the commandants of the Second and Fourth regiments, as required by an order from the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, under date of February 19, 1894.

This bare statement, without qualification, leaves it appear that the commandants of the Second and Fourth regiments have not only been derelict in the performance of official duty, but have either failed or refused to obey orders.

In duty to myself as an officer, who knows the duty imposed by an order should be performed with as great dispatch as is possible, I desire to state that the report required of me by the order referred to has long since been forwarded through the proper military channels, to the officer to whom it should be sent, and received by him. It should be sent, Very truly, J. C. BAKER, Col. Comd. Second Reg't Va. Vol.

Has a Good Day.

The building committee of the Hoge Academy met in Petersburg on Tuesday last. The Rev. J. W. Rosebro, D. D., the Rev. H. J. Fleming, D. D., of Lynchburg; the Rev. T. P. Epps, and Mr. J. M. Harris were present. The financial statement was a surprise, and brought about a meeting of special interest. As soon as reliable estimates can be made of the cost of several buildings planned to be erected, and if the many noble friends of the institution continue to respond to its claims as liberally as those who have recently contributed large and small sums in this excellent school will open its doors in the fall to receive students of just about the same healthy religious, moral, literary and business training for their boys.

The academy projected by East Hanover Presbytery will be located at Blackstone, and is a tribute to Dr. Hoge, Dr. Armstrong, Dr. Pryor, and Dr. Alexander.

THE RESCUE MISSION.

The Rescue Mission, on Broad street, is nearing completion, and will probably be in operation in about a week or ten days. It is designed especially to reach the non-church-goers, and for this purpose will be open every night in the week. The intention is to arrange also for a noon prayer-meeting, to be led by members of different churches. The work is un denominational, and is under the superintendency of Rev. P. R. Nugent, an Episcopal minister, who is devoting his time to work of this sort.

RANDOLPH LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Randolph Literary Society will hold a meeting of special interest this evening at 8 o'clock in their rooms in the Arlington House. An interesting programme, consisting of readings, declamations, an essay and oration, has been arranged, and an enjoyable time is promised all who attend. The public are cordially invited.

THE VIRGINIA GARDENERS.

They Elect Officers but Postpone Naming the Date of the Regatta.

The Virginia Association of Amateur Gardeners held their annual meeting yesterday morning at the Young Men's Christian Association, Messrs. Morton Riddle, of Petersburg; W. G. Watson, J. C. Shaffer, Jr., of Richmond, and Long, of Richmond, were present.

Mr. Riddle acted as secretary in the absence of Mr. Robert Cabaniss. Mr. Watson, treasurer, submitted his report. It shows the association to be in good financial condition. Mr. Watson placed in nomination the old officers, and the nomination was seconded by Mr. Long. They were elected without opposition.

The officers are: Morton Riddle, of Petersburg, president; Robert Cabaniss, of Petersburg, secretary; W. G. Watson, of Richmond, treasurer.

The selection of the time and place for holding the State Regatta was postponed until the next meeting, which will be held April 13th at 11 o'clock in the Young Men's Christian Association Hall. This was thought best in order to hear from the Norfolk and Washington and Lee University teams.

SHOT AT A VOY.

Willie Holmes, a negro youth, was arrested by Police Officer Talley yesterday and locked up in the Second station on the charge of shooting a pistol at Tyler Hundley, a small white boy.

The latter claims that while he was on Navy Hill with several companions they were assailed by a crowd of negroes and Holmes drew the pistol and fired at him as he was running away.

BISHOP ASKS TO FREED.

Right Rev. Bishop J. J. Keane, rector of the Catholic University, Washington, D. C., will preach at St. Peter's Cathedral to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock mass.

THROAT DISORDER.

commence with a Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat. "Hood's" Bronchitis Trochets give immediate relief. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cents.

Best in the World

The Judgement on Hood's Pronounced by Squire Fogg.



The following testimonial comes from T. M. Fogg, Esq., who is well-known throughout Kentucky as court justice and justice of the peace for Bath County. His words should invoke the confidence of all who read his letter:

"I will say for Hood's Sarsaparilla I believe it to be the best medicine in the world. In the winter of '92 I had a bad case of the grip which left my system in very bad shape. I tried everything I could find and got no relief. In the fall of the same year I bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. The first dose I took

Made a Decided Change for the better. When I began taking the first bottle my weight was 127 pounds, the lightest since manhood. By the time the second bottle

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

had been used my weight was 140 pounds. I owe all this to Hood's Sarsaparilla and I gladly recommend it to all sufferers." T. M. Fogg, Justice of the Peace, Sharpburg, Kentucky.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion

THE TIMES' DAILY FASHION HINT.

Vanity Not a Feminine Characteristic, but Common to Animals in General.



A SPRING GOWN.

Some one says that our French ancestor, M. Worth, has decided to have women's gowns more fluffy and flimsy and feminine than ever. Manly tailors' gowns and vests and four-in-hands are not for us this season. We are to be creatures of lace and gauze, just as we were in those old days, before we tried our wings or even knew we had them. As you please, Monsieur. We rather like the flimsy and gauze ourselves, for we have eyes as well as wings and we have learned to use both. We don't object to concealing our wings beneath gauze drapery, for we have discovered that the gauze adds much to our good looks, and does not hamper us in the use of our wings. We shall be able to soar all the higher, and what woman is so far removed from original sin as not to have a care for her appearance upon the pinnacle of her ambition?

After all, vanity is not a culpable sin. It is as natural to members of the human race as hunger or fatigue. In fact, it is a characteristic of animal life in general, as, for example, observe the canary, which surveys his reflected image with delight; or the peacock, that proverbial tout ensemble of all pride and vanity.

And it is not for man to set himself up and say unto his mate: "Woman, thou art vain!" lest some ghostly ancestor of his rise up adorned with wig and cue and silver buckle and point with scorn at the glistening tall hat and patent leather boots.

Let us, then, my gauzy sisters, proceed to the adornment of our persons, knowing well that in this race for the ornamental masculinity has several centuries the start of us.

To begin with, let us have a new spring dress. The one I am going to describe is a light gray trimmed with a surplus of figured silk. The surplus is bordered with ribbon, as is also the full basque which is added at the back. Over the shoulders fall soft folds of the silk, bordered with bows of white ribbon. The collar is a valise to match the ribbon. On each side of the waist in front of the added basque fall long ends and loops of ribbon to the bottom of the dress.

KID GLOVES.

The famous "Trefousse" Glace Kid Gloves, 4 buttons, in modes and black, with colored stitching, and in white with black stitching.

\$2 a pair.

Ladies' 4-Button Glace Kid Gloves in modes, tans, red, and brown, 4 large pearl buttons and embroidered backs.

\$1.50 a pair.

Ladies' 4-Button Glace Kid Gloves in white, pearl, and mode.

\$1.35 a pair.

Ladies' 4-Button Glace Kid Gloves in modes and tans, 4 large pearl buttons.

\$1 a pair.

Ladies' Pique Biarritz Kid Gloves in modes.

90c.

Ladies' 12-Button Length Suede Mousquetaire Gloves in tan and gray, sizes 5 1/2, 5 3/4, 6, 6 1/2, and 6 3/4. We have sold hundreds of pairs of these Gloves at \$1.75 a pair, and they are good values at that price. This lot

\$1.

REMNANTS hold sway again today. It would have taken an unprecedented day's selling to exhaust yesterday's offerings—and then new Remnants were made yesterday.

CORSETS FOR HALF. Lots of them; broken sizes or soiled from sh; w; a hint or two:

3 C. B. Corsets, 6c, from \$1; sizes 18, 20, and 22.

3 Warner's Health, sizes 23, 25, and 26, 80c, from \$1.25.

5 P. D., sizes 22 to 27, \$1, from \$1.75.

1 P. D., size 25, \$2.25, from \$3.50.

4 Ethel, sizes 18, 23, 26, and 29, 25c, from 50c.

Gent's Furnishings.

There are still a few of those Laundered Negligee Shirts, real French Percale, gettable at 60c; they were \$1. The lot is nearly closed out.

The 50c unlaundered Shirt bids defiance to its rivals. As they are gettable with any size sleeve you might select a sleeve big enough to laugh in when you read of other 50c Shirts being as good.

Right Entrance.

We have taken more pains in selecting Gent's Fast Black Half Hose than any other article in the department. We positively sell you 25c fast black, full regular made Hose three pair for 50c.

See the full regular made Leather Shade Half Hose at 10c a pair.

GLOVES.

Curiosity alone should attract you to our Glove Counter to see the 39c Biarritz Kid Gloves; every pair guaranteed.

About 2 dozen pairs of the 75c Gloves, \$1.50 values, left from our Glove sale of last week.

HOSE.

No reason why you shouldn't save a third, is there?

Full Regular-Made Fast Black Ladies' Hose at 12 1/2c.

Children's Fast Black Full Regular-Made Hose, 12 1/2c, from 15c.

Ladies' Gray and Mode Shades Full Regular-Made Hose, 10c quality, 25c a pair.

3 REAL SEAL COMBINATION POCKET-BOOKS, 25c, from 50c.

There are several short lots of Ladies' Silk and Muslin Shirt Waists, a great many short lengths in Ribbon Department, from the big Moire Ribbon sale of this week, and quantities of interesting Bargains all over the house to-day.

THE COHEN CO.

THE FOURQUEAN-PRICE CO.

GLOVES, RIBBONS, HANDKERCHIEFS.

Here are three wants you will have. We are sure of it because they follow as naturally as the days on the calendar.

GLOVES, because without them no costume is complete.

RIBBONS, because they are the flowers of fashion, and flowers are tokens of latent nature.

HANDKERCHIEFS, we don't know why, but they do.

Of course we come to you heavy laden with the choicest qualities. This is known as a choice store—an exclusive corner—simply because we are careful, particular, exacting. We claim no patent rights on colors and no copyrights on the Handkerchief stuffs, but we are masters of quality, generals of price, leaders in the line of buying and selling. You will find every popular shade among the Gloves. You will find every color in the rainbow and more besides among our Ribbons. You will find wearable widths, decoration widths, all widths. Our Handkerchiefs are first-water worths and better value than comes every day.

KID GLOVES.

The famous "Trefousse" Glace Kid Gloves, 4 buttons, in modes and black, with colored stitching, and in white with black stitching.

\$2 a pair.

Ladies' 4-Button Glace Kid Gloves in modes, tans, red, and brown, 4 large pearl buttons and embroidered backs.

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